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THE NEW ERA.

Published by
New Era Printing and Publishing Co.
HUNTER WOOD, President.
SI A YEAR.
OFFICE NEW ERA BUILDING
7th Street, near Main,
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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application at the office.

A FEW POINTED REMARKS.

"The Saunterer," in Town Topics, commenting upon the great tide wave which swept over the country Nov 6 and 7, and the Democrats, uses the following pointed and pungent language:
"There are just as many Democrats in the country to-day as there were in 1862, when, to put Grover Cleveland, the ideal Democrat, into the Presidential chair, they came out to their might like a huge tidal wave from one end of the land to the other. There are just as many believers in the necessity of relieving the country, its industries and its people, from the incubus of the McKinley bill as there were when both houses and the Executive Department of the Government were overwhelmingly elected, pledged to that issue. There will be just as many Democrats of the same type, devoted to the same end, believers in the same theories of equitable taxation and anti-monopoly, when, in 1898, they are again called to say what principles shall predominate in the control of the Government. If Republicans, McKinleyites, the friends of protection monopoly, the enemies of this country's future great industrial development, are flatter themselves, by reason of the result of the recent election, that Democracy, as set forth in the party platform at Chicago in 1892, and as lined out by its greatest exponent, President Cleveland, is a dead thing of the past—as one might be led to believe from the exultant cries of party leaders and the Republican press—they will find themselves reckoning without their host. The principles that the great tide wave of Democratic votes whose utter disgust with the failure of their own Congress to give to the country as good a tariff bill as it had so loudly called for in 1892, and who were led by the man then elected, was given to as keep them from the polls, and the so-called landslide of the Republicans is clearly accounted for."

The new government loan was largely over subscribed, the bids calling for more than three times the amount offered. The premiums secured will make the rate of interest a little less than 3 per cent. And it is understood that the bonds can be so arranged that the gold needed for paying them will not be drawn directly from the United States Treasury. So the loan, a financial transaction, is a success. The Government's credit is shown to be unimpaired and the demand for Government securities is as strong as ever. This was to be expected, however, as there are vast amounts of capital lying idle, with the surplus reserve of the New York banks exceeding \$66,000,000, with hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign money seeking safe investment, no matter how low the rate of interest, the only occasion for surprise is the fact that the loan was not ten times more sought after."

All civilized nations are shocked at the horrible atrocities committed by the Turkish soldiers upon thousands of women and children in Armenia, to say nothing of the several thousand men who have been murdered. These rapes and murders were perpetrated because the victims were Armenians, Christians, and refused to embrace the Mohammedan religion. The civilized and enlightened nations of the world have found it necessary to lay down the law to Turkey by force before for allowing her own subjects to be murdered because of religious fanaticism, and the great powers should again interfere. Wholesale murders can not be tolerated upon religious grounds any longer.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, in an interview Saturday, said that he thought an attempt would be made by the present Congress to pass a free coinage of silver bill, and further remarked that he was not sure that it will not pass both branches of Congress. His opinion is that there is undoubtedly a majority in both Houses in favor of free coinage, and that, in view of the results of the recent election, it will be difficult for the Administration force to prevent, as was done last session, the passage of such a measure.

As a result of the canvass of the West Virginia Legislature it is announced officially now that Stephen B. Elkins has "practically a walk-over" for the important position of United States Senator, which means that the men in control of the Republican party are going to keep it committed to the old discriminatory policy of putting the interests of money above the rights of men. Elkins is notoriously corrupt, and stands for nothing in politics except this platitudinous claim that money, no matter how obtained, has the divine right to rule.

An important decision has been rendered in Vermont in the sugar trust case. A young man instituted suit to recover one who had given to a young lady, who, after accepting the ring, "went back" on him and broke the engagement. The Judge decided that it must be returned, or else that the recipient must fulfill the conditions under which it was presented. The courts in England some years ago decided that an engagement ring not recoverable under any circumstances.

All of the Protestant preachers of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are earnestly advocating the taxation of church property, and a great effort is to be made to get a church property tax law through the Legislature of that State.

AN INHUMAN BLUFF.

Haven't you heard of the bluffs of the planters of the grasping and greedy Sugar Trust in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore would be about down here because of further threatened tariff legislation by Congress is regarded by most people as an inhuman bluff. The members of Congress are thoroughly familiar with the cost of refining sugar. It is known exactly how much of a margin of profit the Sugar Trust people have, and it is well known that they can afford to refuse sugar profitably with all the sugar on the free list. There is not a particle of doubt in the minds of the Representatives and Senators who have paid attention to the question of sugar, that the Sugar Trust, with a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars the Trust can refuse sugar and make money—big money—without any difficulty.

It looks like the Sugar Trust has oversteered its mark. Instead of intimidating Congress by shutting down its refineries and discharging its employees, the Trust has simply made the Congressmen mad, and therefore it is likely that there will be a more general feeling now to go to extremes, and make a sugar schedule for the tariff bill, by the way, the House is now making a measure through the national House of Representatives, notwithstanding the fact that this body is committed to free sugar absolutely. It is pretty certain that the House will meet the Senate half way and accept a flat duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem without the special price package of one-eighth of a cent difference for the refiners.

It is thought that there are enough Senators in the chamber to vote the bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, striking off the difference of one-eighth of a cent, and that the inhumanity of the Sugar Trust is turning thousands of men out of employment in the heart of winter in order to make a bluff at Congress has now wrought up the temper of the Senate to the pitch that they will fight for the passage of the bill striking off the differential.

REED'S CHECK.

Ex-Senator Reed tried to make it appear that the tremendous political deluge—which completely submerged him and his party in 1890—"was no more than a shower" compared with the deluge which the Democrats and the Republicans in 1890. This exceedingly cheeky in Reed when the facts are against him.

The change of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress to a Democratic majority of 149 in the next Congress was not quite so much of a turn over as the conversion of a Democratic majority of 92 in the present House into a Republican majority of 130 in the next one. Reed, however, did not think the water was shallow or tidal wave lacking in force four years ago.

A comparison of losses in the popular vote shows still more clearly the cheekiness of Reed. The following figures, given by the New York World, show the Democratic falling off this year, in the chief States from which full returns are received, compared with 1892, and the Republican loss in the States in 1890 compared with 1888:

Dem. Loss. Rep. Gain.
New York.....128,000 227,000
Pennsylvania.....121,000 78,000
Ohio.....49,000 48,000
Minnesota.....49,000 48,000
Missouri.....41,000 48,000
Wisconsin.....41,000 48,000
New Jersey.....58,000 21,000
Tennessee.....11,000 11,000
Indiana.....7,000 53,000
West Virginia.....9,000 8,000

In these ten States the Republican vote fell off 594,000 in 1890 and the Democratic vote decreased 464,000 this year, a difference of 130,000 against Tom Reed's party. When, therefore, the Democrats are given the credit of a "walk-over" by the press, and the so-called landslide of the Republicans is clearly accounted for."

MR. CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL VIEW.
In the matter of the tariff President Cleveland's message to Congress shows that he is decidedly in favor of putting gold and iron upon the free list, and that he would be glad to see the differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the present tariff. He also recommends the repeal of the law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, which he very properly declares to be "a narrow relic of barbarism than anything that exists by permission of a statute of the United States." That portion of his message which is attracting the most attention, however, is the outline of a plan for a new currency system. It is proposed by this plan to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of Government bonds as security for circulation, and permit the national banks to issue notes not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unpaired capital, provided they deposit

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Mrs. Downer leaves a son, who is about three years old, who, together with the bereaved husband, mother, sister and father, has the deep sympathy of a large circle of friends in this, their hour of great trouble.

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Mrs. Downer leaves a son, who is about three years old, who, together with the bereaved husband, mother, sister and father, has the deep sympathy of a large circle of friends in this, their hour of great trouble.

Missionary Meeting.

The next meeting of the "Sixth Missionary Circle" will be held at 8 o'clock, Dec. 28th and 29th. The following subjects will be discussed: Scriptural plan of raising mission funds, C. D. Bell and W. H. Vaughan, "Mandate of Christ to the Christian," by Rev. J. W. C. Carver. How we must effectively and scripturally enlist all classes of Christians in the Lord's work. W. S. Lowry, T. E. Richey.

What is Valued Best?

What is valued best? J. M. Joiner. How can we best discharge our duties to the colored people among us? A. C. Davis, E. C. Edwards and J. D. Clardy. The Christian attitude towards the legal Sabbath and its observance, N. J. Watson. W. H. Bringle sermon by W. O. Carver.

Married Wednesday.

Mr. E. J. C. Edwards, who resides a few miles East of this city, and who is one of the county's most substantial citizens, was married at 1 o'clock this afternoon to Mrs. R. W. Bellinger. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. W. Bellinger, of the Elm neighborhood. Directly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Edwards left for their future home near this city.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Secretary Carlisle's Plan of Currency Reform Approved.
Free of Taxation, State Banks Should be Permitted to Issue Circulating Notes.
Every Particular of Differential Duty in Favor of Refiners Should Be Abolished.

COAL AND IRON SHOULD BE ON THE FREE LIST.

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Cleveland's message to the second session of the Fifty-third Congress was submitted to both Houses yesterday. Its important features are:
1. Bonds would be issued by the Government and placed on the market whenever it becomes necessary to maintain the gold reserve and "make good the financial declaration of this country."
2. Existing banking laws should be modified so as to permit the issue of notes by State banks, free of taxation, under national limitations.
3. The law relating to deposit of United States bonds by national banks as security for their circulating notes should be repealed, and these banks permitted to issue notes not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up capital, providing they deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender notes in a sum equal to the value of the notes they desire to issue.
4. On the tariff the message recommends the placing of gold and iron on the free list. As to sugar, Mr. Cleveland says: "The tariff on sugar, existing aggravations, to see every particular of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law."

THE DEAL.

Between the L. & N. and the Illinois Central.
The President of the L. C. Says that the C. O. & S. W. is Now the Property of His Company and that the Near Future He Will Begin to Operate the Entire Line.

It now seems to be a settled fact that the Illinois Central railroad has secured the C. O. & S. W. President Sylvester Fish of the L. C., in an interview says: "The C. O. & S. W. is now our property, and we propose to operate it independent of all other lines." He says that even if the L. & N. could win the suit over the commonwealth of Kentucky, it would not get the road, because it had forfeited its contract with the Illinois Central. The L. & N., he says, had contracted to pay certain interest within four months after the date that it had failed to do so, and that the I. C. had paid this interest and would now take the road. Mr. Fish says that his company would not get the road, because it

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